BATTLE OF AUGHRIM.

Difficulties of an Orarge Parade in Mentreal.

SENTIMENT OF THE COMMUNITY.

A Serious Riot Anticipated If the Procession Takes Place.

ACTION OF THE AUTHORITIES.

Views of Clergymen, Officials, Orangemen and Other Citizens.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] .

MONTREAL, July 10, 1878, Montreal, the principal city of the Canadian Domin ion, has a population of 130,000. Of these one-half are French Catholics. The remaining half consists of ome thirty-five thousand Irish Catholics and thirty thousand English speaking Protestants. Less than one thousand of these Protestants are Orangemen. Of the one thousand there are not seven hundred Orangemen in good standing who pay their dues. Yet this imeli Orange squad of the population has your after year created the most extraordinary excitement broughout Conada and brought about flerce turmoil in Montreal itself, simply by insisting upon the right of its members to parade publicly stroets on the anniversary of the 12th of July, wearing regalia and playing tunes which the Irish Catholics of the city consider an insult. Year after year Orangemen from other Canadian cities have come to encourage and assist in this demonstration, and Irish Catholics have likewise thronged in to help their local brethren to resent it, thus making Montreal the great contral railying and test point of the

Up to this year the French Catholic population took no part and but little interest in the struggle. To the Irish Catholics alone was left the task of denouning and repressing, if possible, the display of the Orangemen. Since last July, however, when Thomas Lett Hackett, an Orangeman, was killed, it is alleged by Catholics that Orangemen have attempted three or ionr reprisals. Numerous incidents have conspired to enlist the sympathies of the French with the co-religionists, and the approval of the Orange celebration on Friday has discovered a hot opposition on the part of almost the entire Catholic mmunity in Montreal. That community is to the Orangemen simply overwhelming in numbers, and even a great many Protestants are utterly opposed to the Orange parade. The temerity of the few who purpose taking part in the parade appears to their enction. The question of the preservation of the public peace, therefore, came up this year in a more auxious and menacing way than ever before. Since the Orangemen were resolved to parade, and Orangemen their intention and help as usual, and since Irish Catholics were reinforce | by French Catholics in the intention net to let them parade, it was obvious that something must be done.

Mayor Braudry, himself a French Cathelie, who failed to keep the peace last year, was not, it seems, fully trusted by the city magnitrates, of whom there are some two hundred in Moutreal. The magnitrates held a meeting at which they passed resolutions highly complimentary to His Honor, but immediately after the meeting three of the miglatrates rushed of and did, without consulting him, what the law per-At the same time a bill called "The Party Processions Bill" was called up in the Provincial Parliament. Consequently at this moment there are three measures

Mirst-An act for the suppression of party processions in the Quebec Legislature, which, if it should be passed and signed by the Lieutenant Governor toorrow, would absolutely prohibit the Orange presion and render any person who should attempt to take part in it liable to arrest on the spot for plain Second-A proclamation by the Mayor of Montreal

the streets on the 13th of July

Third-The quartering of 2,500 to 3,000 regular and volunteer troops in the city on the 12th, under the command of Lieutenant Goneral Smythe, to preserve the peace or repress rioting no matter what may be-As for the bill in Parliament it has a small chance

As for the Mayor's proclamation it is variously inter-preted and is held to be illegal by the Orangemen. As sented by all the floating population except the Orange men, who expect to be protected by them.

The volunteer troops are largely Protestant, although the Sixiy-fifth regiment is mostly composed of French Canadians. Bad bloed is appermost and there is hardly a source of information which does not breathe distrust.

Arriving here early this morning I have spent the whole day in visiting the most prominent persons, in-Mayor and other municipal officers, Orangemen, law. yers, merchants and other citizens. The Mayor is committal as to his expectations, but is plainly discontented. Orangemen profess confidence in the protection of the troops and in the ability of the procession to proceed without molestation. They say there may not be more than two or three hundred men in line, for since the announcement of the military preparations the Orange bodies from Kingston and elsewhere have concluded that their attendance will be needless; but the leading Irishmen here are nearly to a man apprehensive that the Roman Catholic masses will prove uncontrollable. Some believe the Orange procession will be broken in upon, and wild talk about the intention of quarrymen from St Jean Baptiste and the laborers from St. villages joining with city roughs to impede with a barricade the march of the procession across Victoria square. Mgr. Fabre, the Bishop of Montreal, is not in Vicar General Moreau, upon whom I celled this evening, expressed the hope that there would be no disturbance, but those members of the Catholic clergy who are nearest to the people aver that if the Orange procession takes place it will be impossible to vent bloodshed. One of the fathers at the Bishop's nieuce expressed himself in this way :--

'may be that the troops will protest the precession on the march, but after it is over somebody will be

This is said in effect by most Catholics who deblore the evil temper shown by the master last night after the meeting on the Champ de Mars. A crowd which had participated in that meeting and which passed resolutions in favor of good order, adjourned from it to break the windows of an Orange hall, of the store of an obnexious Alderman who had voted for the visttation of the troops and to join in one or two grievous

PAMILIES LEAVING TOWN. The hotels are poorly patronized. Many families have left the city within the last three days and many nore will leave before to-morrow night. The local newspapers do not disclose the local apprehension which is summed up in this expression among men about town:—"There will otther be a big row or the Orangemen will give up the procession."

ARRIVAL OF GRANGEMEN AND TROOPS. Alshough the Orange lodges in other Canadian cities sted from their original intention to visit Montreal in bodies, a great many Orangemen have begun to arrive. Battery A from Kingston came this sternoon. Battery B from Quebec will arrive in the resumes, pronounced by the Lieutenant General in

Leaving their gues booled they will act as infantry each battery numbering about one hundred and twenty take up their quarters in various parts of the city to-morrow, are scarcely inferior in drill and discipline

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL SETTES. Hotel from Ottawa this evening, accompanied by his son and side-de camp. He is as yet uninformed of the part he may be called upon to take in Friday's affair. He will of course be subject to the call of the Chief be the Mayor or not is uncertain. A RUMOR DENIED.

A rumor which provailed this alternoon to the effect that Mayor Beaudry, in view of the call for troops, had relinquished his authority, is positively denied. This afternoon he assured your correspondent that his proclamation, slready defiaed, would hold until after the 13th inst.

MRETING OF IRISH CATHOLICS. A meeting of the Irish Catholic clergy and laity will be neld this evening to consider the propriety of insu-ing an address, asking Catnolics to abstain from any stration of bostility toward the Orangemen on

THE PROCESSION DECLARED ILLEGAL. pending controversy. To-day the Irish Catholic so cicties submitted the question of the legality of the proposed Orange procession to four lawyers, two of them among the ablest in the Dominion, three of them Protestants and Carter, Queen's Counsellor; Strahan Bethune, Queen's Counsellor; f. W. Ritchie and Edmond Barnerd. To-night, at a meeting held in St. Patrick's Hall, they randered a long and careful opinion, based upon a plain statute of 1861, before the confedwhich has never been repealed, to the effect that the Orange procession would be positively illegal, and that it will be the duty of the municipal authorities to suppress it. On the strength of this memorial to the Mayor, asking him what action he will take in consequence of it. He reserves his

THEY WILL WALK. In spite of this legal judgment and of whatever the Mayor may say, the Orangemen assert that they will walk. If any of them get burt here their bumerous

PREPARATIONS BY THE AUTHORITIES AND THE HOSPITALS-THIRVES AWAITING THEIR OP-POBTUNITY.

MONTREAL, July 10, 1878. All the city corps have been ordered out and to be under arms from half-past seven A. M. on Friday. this atternoon. Guards on all the armories word doubled to-night. Chief of Police Naegely proposes to employ the whole force at his command upon the 12th in keeping the streets clear of crowds and disauthorities have made ample provision for treating say patients that may be brought there on the 12th. and has been specially set apart for this purpose THIRVES IN THE CITY.

ber of thieves and rogses of every description are in the city awaiting their opportunity. Many large manufacturers have posted in their establishments notifying their employes that, if they absent them selves from work on Friday without leave, they will be instantly dismissed. The Clerk the Peace to-day swore in ninety employed at the Grand Trunk way station and works an special constables. The police magistrates have received numerous applicastons from employes of large firms to be sworn in as special constables for the protection of their employers' property. Large numbers of people applied to day to the police magistrates, under the Blake act, to obtain license to carry frearms. Through the omission of the government to appoint a commissioner to grant such licenses the applications were not granted

TOUNG IRISHMEN DRILLING IN QUEBEC - MASS MEETING OF ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Quenec, July 10, 1878. Three hundred young Irishmen are drilling nightly in the Champiain Market Hall, and will, it is said, proseed to Montreal on Thursday. B battery leaves this evening for Montreal to assist in the preservation of peace. There is intense excitement here in reference

to the anticipated trouble.

A mass meeting of Roman Cathelics has been called for to-night, at seven o'clock, on Durham Terrace, by advertisement. The object of the meeting is not stated and no name is signed to the advertisement.

ORANGEMEN ADVISED NOT TO VISIT MONTREAL.

The Orange Grand Master of Untario, East, has isunder his jurisdiction to refrain from visiting Mon treal on the 12th, as sufficient military protection will be afforded the brethren there.

OPINION OF THE PRENCH CATHOLIC ORGAN-THE WHOLE BESPONSIBILITY LAID UPON THE ORANGEMEN-APPREHENSION OF BLOODY SCENES-WORDS OF GOOD COUNSEL.

[From La Minerve, Montreal, July 9.] We are entering upon a week big with events. If we are able to see the commencement of the excitement God alone can know the end. The 12th will pass, but with the 12th blood may flow, and, unhappily, with the blood will also flow floods of hatred, which, perhaps, will not be checked so soon. Formerly there was an understanding between the Catholics and the Protestants. They tolerated and respected each other; the relations of business, private relations, political relations, the commerce of life in a word, wore not complicated with securian consideration. To-day this has consider district the old of the security of the security of the security of the entered into sill the elements of society. So long as the Witness alone time extreme Protestant organ—En, blattered against Catholicism things were not so bad, considering the character of the revier, which had no weight either with the Catholics of the Protestants; but the responsibility for the present crisis is to be traced back to the crusade of Messra, flucturigion and Gait. Thoir fanance appeals did not fest without an edu. In enform prejudice under their banner they uttered the first cry of the struggle which on the 12th will be found so violent and so sanginary in the streets of Moutresi. It is useless to seek to palliate tidese things. As much as the Protestants have bysten at the bast of fananciam, so much the Catholics have resented the outrage. Incendiary calls have come from all sides. We have been repeatedly mentled by public men and by the ministers of religion. perhaps, will not be checked so soon. Formerly there

hatred of everything Catholic; among the Catholics the most panelul lockings in relation to the Protestable.

It is said that peace will be kept on the 12th and that there will be soldiers enough to protect the procession of the Orangemen. We hope so with all our heart. It is our devout wish that the Catholics may give once more an example of moderation. As we have never attacked the Protestants in public discussions even so let us not attack them in the streets. It it is necessary to impose upon curselves a lively restraint let us impose it. If it is necessary to suffer another humination let us suffer it. More courage is often required for a pacific abstinence than for a perious action. To stop an Orange procession would be a fruitless vergeance; to triumph over the Protestants in the streets of Montreal would be a said victory, followed by a painigl to morrow.

treal would be a sad victory, followed by a paintil tomorrew.

The Protestants have become unjust, arrownt toward
us, it is true, but our latth, our religion, our convictions
are not yet in danger. The Orange procession is not a
religious custom; it is at the most a rejecting. But if
they abstain their self-towe will be hurr, and they preier to distract the community, to fill the streets with
the blood of their fellow creatures rather than and ure
the wound.

No one can say what may happen on the 12th. Our
chief citizens are full of good intentions for the
sisturance of peace, but who will insure us
signist socidents and acts of imprudence? It
is always dangerous to play with powder.
A thoughtless man, a child, a hairbrained
fellow can destroy all the united efforts of the well
disposed. Who has ever been able to boast of the
power to control a storm of appular excitement? A
risch act is so quickly done and a populace of twentyfive or threy thousand would have so little lear of
two or three thousand soldiers! All the responsibility
for luture troubles rests at this moment on the Orangemen. They are a regular body, capable of controlling
their decisions. How to controls crews which escapes
all restraint, all surveillance, every word of command !

WILD AND INCENDIARY RHETORIC BY A CATHOLIC IRISH ORGAN-THE GRANGEMEN DENOUNCED AS "VERMIN" AND THEIR AN-TAGONISTS EXHORTED TO SHOW A "MANLY PROST."

(From the Mentreal Post, July 8.] A blow has been struck at constitutional liberty in Conada. Last week we lived in a land in which the principles of the Reform bill of 1832 existed-to-day

iberty breathes only at the hazard of its existence Modern days have never witnessed or modern autocrais have never sanctioned a more glaring estrage
sgalust common law and municipal rights than an
armed occupation of our city would be on Friday
next. The Mayor of the Deminion and the Province,
the guardian of our interests, and it is nothing short
of meastrous to think that three or four fanasics
can call out troops in spite of the authority of
the Mayor and the rights vested in him by
virtue of his office. A more glaring impropriety has
never taken piace in Canada, and as a necessary consequence the outraged Catholic people are simply
frantic with rage. That these magistrates have the
viight? to call out the troops we grant. A provision
in the Jaw gives them such authority, but that it
should be exercised in face of a proclamation by the
Mayor of the city is more than an outrage—it is an
incentive to civil war. The magistrates who called
out the troops did so to secure an Orange triumph. If
they say they called out the troops in order to preserve peace they say what no impartial man will be
heve. The Mayor's proclamation was a guarantee
that peace would be preserved. The people of Montreal would have taken very good care that the law
should be obeyed. But that would not acswer the
game of the Orange clique, who knew there would be
no procession unless there was "protection," and
so they sent in their requisition. We almost
icar to say what Catholics think of this. Not
five per cent of the population want this procession
to take place, and yet the majority is overruised and
their wisnes cast to the winer. This is a dangerous
ting to do in the present state of party leeling; and
the gentlemen who signed that requisition must take
all the consequences which may attend it. If the
Mayor's proclamation had been obeyed, at most there
could be nothing more than a fight with sticks, but,
now, it one desperaic man fires as shot in the art the
contemplate. It is filled to tell us not to notice the
procession. To do so we should be either more or less
than men. * crats have never sanctioned a more glaring outrage sgatust common law and municipal rights than an

ORANGEMEN'S RIGHTS-AN IMBECIA

[From the Kingston (Ont.) News, July 8.] What are the facts of the case? As they did last year, the Orangemen have announced their intention to march in procession to church. They have resolved not to play any party tunes, but simply to exerand fraternities do. Is it necessary that because such course has been determined upon there should be either riot or bloodshed? We unbesitatingly answer, No. True, the Orangemen's procession may not be pleasing to many who may be under the necessity of witnessing it; but surely that fact will not warrant hostite interference with its progress. Those who encourage such conduct should be held responsible for any trouble that may arise. It is an outrageous docurne to advocate that because one class of persents may not be pleased with the coings of another class those taking umbrage should take it upon them to manifest their hostility by forming themselves into a mob for the purpose of attacking the other party. Such a doctrine should not be preached in a free country, and it is just as reprehensible when proclaimed in the province of Quebec as if it were done in the province of Ontario, where in the matter of majorities the roligious state of affairs is the reverse. When the Roman Catholic pignims were threatened in Toronto, we contended that they had as much right to march in procession as the Orangemen, or those composing any other organization, and when they were assailed in a cowaruly and disgraceful manuer by a mob of blackguards—no other word can be applied—we denounced the outrage in language as atrong in a cowaruly and disgraceful; manuer by a motof blackgurds—no other word can be applied—we
denounced the outrage is language as atrong
as we could commind. Our contention is this:—
That his only true policy to adopt under and ofrequistances is, for those was do not like particular processions to take no notife of them, and those who do
interfere in any way abould be pausaned with all the
severity the law can inflict. * * New comes
the question, "What is the duty of the authorities and those who can exercise an influence to prevent a collision?" The authorities have to deal with
facts, not theories; with what is, not with what
stould be, according to the opinions of some persons.
The fact before the authorities is this:—That the
Orasgenion, as citizens and individual members of
society, and collectively as members of an organization, intend to march in procession to caurch,
All counterations of advisability or expediency
must be dismissed; for, as remarked above, argument
on those punts is useless, since they have rejused to
be influenced by outside epinion. The duty of the authorition is plans. An emergency shares them in the
face. They should see to it that adequate arrangements are made for the preservation of the peace.
How is it to be done? Certainly not by tolding their face. They should see to it that adequate arrangements are made for the preservation of the peace. How is it to be done? Certainly not by loiding their arms, as Mayor Beaudry did last year, and doing nothing; but, on the contrary, by vigorous and prompt action. * * * The experience of last year should have astaled the magistrates that Mayor Beaudry is not the man for such an emergency—that he is at ence imbecile and too much of a partisan to perform the duties imposed upon him in a learless and proper manner. * * * We hope, however, that such a dispipay of military strength will be made on the occasion as will have a deterring influence upon any persons who may be inclined to create trouble.

[From the Montreal Witness, July 9.] It has been clearly decided in England that a mili tary man is not, by being on military duty, deprived of his right of self-defeace or of his duty in the protection of the public peace, both of which inhere in every citizen, civil and military, and the officer who finds himself in command of force is neither bound to allow himself and men to be attacked nor to allow himself and men to be attacked nor to allow lawless pilage to go on around him. In lact, being in the presence of crime makes his duty clear, even though it be not delegated to him by magistrates. Moreover, every volunteer is, whose called out, a special constable.

2 2 It is desirable that this matter be fully understood by all chizzens and by all officers. We have little apprehension of immediately impending trobble here, but the fretluiness of Communistic and other revolutionary movements all over the world make the subject one worth studying. tection of the public peace, both of which inhere it

THE SOLDIERY IN CAMP. [From the Montreal Witness, July 9.1

The Fifth Fusillers left the Bonsecours Market list evening, about nine o'clock, to go into camp on St. Heten's Island, where they will remain twelve days. The regiment mustered 250 officers and men, compesed of six companies. They looked remarkant The men were in beavy marching order, with knapsacks and camp utensily. The camp is situated opposite the city on the minitary part of St. Ricion's Island,
the cricket ground being used as the parade ground.
The men enjoyed the first night under canvas immemely, for many a yarn was spun and many a
song sung during the evening. At it, ur A. M. the
bugic mustered the corps to drill for an hoor,
after which the men were dismissed. At half-past
six, shortly after breakists had been disposed of,
the island ferry conveyed about one hundred and
fitty of the men to their occupations. Another boat
crossed at half-past eight. The band and pippers will
play each evening, and a boat will leave the island for
the city at had-past ten o'clock. The following is a
inst of the officers now in camp:—Lieutenant Compel J.
D. Urawford, Mejor H. S. MacDougsil, Major Kennetu
Campbell; Captain Frederick Mackenzie, paymaster;
Lieutenant F. Lydon, adjutant; Quartermaster W.
Crawford, Captain G. C. Macdougsil, Captain C. G.
Geddes, Captain G. A. Winks, Captain W. Torrauce,
Captain R. E. Hill, Lieutenants R. Lindsay, J. A.
McLeenann, F. Cavernill, S. Stephens, T. M. Lewis, S.
Cross, R. U. Hamilton and R. Esdaile. The Mentreal
Field Battery, Colonel A. A. Stevenson in command,
weat into camp on a piece of ground just west of the
Western Hospital. The men were in beavy marching order, with knap-

THE INVASION OF OUTSIDE PARTISANS DE-NOUNCED.

[From the Toronto Globe, July 9.] While it is not too late even yet for wiser counsels to prevail, the present aspect of affairs is certainly not reassuring. The decision of Orangemen from a disance, and even from another province, living under a totally different municipal law, and surrounded by circumstances wholly unlike those of the Orangemen in Montrea, to resort thither and give their support to the local processionness is to be deeply regretted. Nothing can more effectually put both the resident and non-resident Orangemen hopelessly in the wrong, where the former may, if they choose, stand divincibly in the right. This is no national question; it is not even provincial in its scope or bearing. It is a quarrel purely and simply between certain cultizens or Montreal and their own chief imagistrate. The invasion of an outside force can only have the effect of exasperating opposing elements and justifying—or putting a piec of justification in the mouth of—the shayor. If the Orangemen of Montreal, as we have silready remarked, baye and waived a a totally different municipal law, and surrounded by and justifying—or putting a piec of justification in the mouth of—the Mayor. It the Orangemen of Mon-treal, as we have siready remarked, have waived a good deal in connection with their march in the in-terest of peace; if they do not intend to countenance a form of irritation far more off-maye than any unless or party cumblems, they will, ere this, have begged their too officious frights at Kingston to stay at home and

THE MAGISTRACT DISGRACED.

[From the Toronto Leader, July 8.] ad others high in civic authority in Montreal are pocerned, there seems no reason for hoping that peace will be preserved upon the 12th. Propa bly no city in the British Empire ever witnessed big no city in the British Empire ever witnessed a more disgraceful scene and andder evidence of magisteriat incompetency than was exhibited at the "meeting of magistrates" in Montreal on the 5th inst. At the very outset of the proceedings the Mayor showed this animus by reading a violent and partisan resolution. In this document is seen the one-sided feeling of the majority of those whose duty it is to maintain the poace of the city. * * It is not, we apprehend, necessary at the moment to reassert that the right of the Orangemen to walk is undoubted. Similarly is their right as citizens to protection equally so. What, then, is to be thought of a Mayor who acts as he of Montreal does and of such of his collegues who talk as Messrs. Rolland and Mullin talked the other day? Sconer than maintain the law and the rights of a large body of the citizens these men would, it appears, permit disorder, the persecution of a considerable body of citizens and possible bloodshed. It will be no thange to the cave autherities if the Orange procession on the Twelftu is not roughly dealt with by the friends of the partisan and faitbless Chief Magistrate and his friends.

A LESSON FOR AMERICANS. treal, the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial says :-

treat, the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial says:—
All Americans see the foliy as well as the wickedness of this feud, but many Americans are trying to perpetuate a similar spirit among our own countryment. Every hatred and animosity of the late civil war is cuerished by people claiming to be caim men and women of Saxon, rather than flery Celtic origin, and the hearts of mon claiming to be Christians are filled with the wickedness of hate such as that which animates these Irish Catholics and Protestants against these least of the speciacio in Alontreal to-day and see what their own vindictiveness chorished and renewed would, in time, bring to American cities where anniversaries hateful to one side or the other in got be celebrated.

SHERMAN ON LESUMPTION.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY CONFERRING WITH LEADING PINANCIERS.

arrived in this city on Tuesday, paid a visit yesterlay to the different departments connected with his bureau. He visited the Sub-Freasury at ten o'clock A. M. Among those present were General Hillhouse. & Co., and some other bankers. In response to a note from several leading banking firms, asking an inter specie payment, the Secretary appointed this morn ing to receive them. He next proceeded to the Cusom House, accompanied by Collector Arthur, and spent three-quarters of an hour discussing the changes laws passed by Congress, and by the recon tions of the Jay Commission, which are gradually being enforced. It was a sort of general discussion of Custom House management. The secretary went from the Custom House in Surveyor Morritt's office, where shother general discussion took place as to the methods of managing that department, and particularly the question of the new Barge Office. In this case Secretary Sherman dryed the speedy conveyance of the property by the city to the government, as, under the law, no portion of the \$210,000 appropriated by Congress for the erection of the buildings and the extension of the sea wall can be used until the property is conveyance by the city.

The Secretary left the Surveyer's office at hall-past three P. M., and, after insching at Delimonico's, started for Machattan Beach, Concy Island, where he intended to spend the siternoon and evening with a lew friends. tions of the Jay Commission, which are gradually being

He said that with gold at a promium of only threeeighths per cent we are practically at resumption
now, and that resumption was a conceded fact. He
asserted that the Treasury was strong enough, and
that there was sough gold on hand to
meet all the requirements of the resumtion of specie payments, and that, as he
has six months, under the law, to complete resumption, as proposes to compare his views, which are
well known and firmly established, with those of
bankers and fissacial men generally, so that there
shall be perfect harmony among all classes whose
literest it is to bring about a permanent resumption
of aposte payments without any derangements of
commercial instructure.

The Secretary denied that his visit had anything to
do with treating with a syndicate for placing the popular four per cent loan, as had been rumered. He
claims that the people are taking these bonds freely
and that it would be impoliste to deprive them of the
commission, which they now obtain by desling with
the government direct. He also desied that his visit
had any bearing on the bonds whitever, except that
he is ready and willing to sell all the lour per cent
bonds for which he can find buyers.

SPECULATIONS IN WASHINGTON ON THE PUR-POSES OF THE SECRETARY'S VISIT.

upon the subject of the visit of Secretary Snerman to New York Many believe, and it is to be regarded with good reason, that the visit of the Secretary ha reference to an early resumption of specie payments and it is known that there has been discusand it is known that there has been discussion among prominent Treasury officers here as to the propriety of soon paying out the smaller gold coin. Mr. Sherman was particularly guarded before his departure from Washington in his answers to all inquiries as to the meaning of his visit to New York, so that those who sought to know the object of it were obliged to content themselves with the assurance that it is upon public business.

The visit of Treasurer Giffilian to New York is closely related with that of Mr. Sherman. The Secretary will probably be absent for some time, and is attended by his Private Secretary, Mr. Baboock, which is an indication that there will be considerable official business performed during his stay.

DRAMATIC SCENE IN COURT.

An effecting scope was witnessed in the Hudson The jury had restred to deliberate on a verdict in the case of Shannon, Cavanagh, Sheeban and Graham, from the Bremen steamship dock at rioboken to Octo from the Bremen steamship dock at Hoboken to Octo-ber last. The jury on their return found the court room crowded with irlends of the river thieves, and the court efficers on duty were only four in number, and for fear of a resue and taken the necessary pre-caution of arming themselves. When the jury ren-dered the verdict of guilty the women who were pres-ent began to wall and sob and Sheehna and Shannon lainted. The prisoners were hastily removed to the jatic. Their coursel yesterday made application to have the verdict set aside.

HYSTERIA, NOT INSANITY.

The woman who was found by Officer Petric, of the The woman who was found by Officer Petrie, of the Twenty-first precinct on Tuesday night sitting on a stoop on Lexington avenue, near Thirty-first street, and who was believed to be insane, was subsequently found to be suffering from hysteria. Some hours after her arrest at Believue Roupiral she recovered and gave her name as l'hinomena Roubies, and said she resided on Fifth avenue, near fhirty-first street. It was said last hight at the hospitar that Mrs. Roubies left her home Tuesday on account of some dome-tic trouble. She was taken to her home in an ambulance.

ACCIDENT TO AN ENGINEER,

The engine drawing a Philadelphia passenger train proke its driving wheel rod under the engineer's cab. near Millstone Junction, to-day. The engineer, John O-born, was severely injured by the demoition of the can. He was saved from immediate death by crawling out on the boiler. The freman escaped unburt.

CORONERS' CASES.

Mary Halliban, twenty-six years of age, of No. 159 Lewis street, was taken ill yesterday at her residence

and died suddenly.

Samuel Talbot, thirty-five years of age, while driving a wagon yesterday was tound dead in his seat when the team reached the foot of Jackson street.
Laurence Saimon died at the New York Hospital from injuries received by failing through the batchway of a sintion of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad opposite No. 7 Green wich street.

THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES

[From the New Orleans Times, July 7.] [From the New Orleans Times, July 7.]

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
PORT EADS, SOUTH PASS, Ls., July 4, 1878.]

July 2, at average filed tide, there was a cannuel over South Pass bar 21.9 feet deep, having a least width of 150 feet; at high tide of the day depils were increased one fool, and at low tide leasened one-half a foot. Two small lumps, or one larger if they connect, prevented the existence of a channel twenty-three feet deep at average flood tide.

I certify that the above is a correct statement.

M. R. BROWN.

M. R. BROWN,
Captain of Engineers, United States Army.
I:-Published by order of the Hop. Secretary

AN INDIAN FIGHT.

General Howard Drives the Hostiles to the Mountains.

CAPTURE OF AMMUNITION.

Five Enlisted Men Wounded and Twenty Horses Killed.

REPORTS OF INDIAN AGENTS.

Encroachments by White Setters on Indian Lands.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1878. The following telegram was received this morning :-SAN FRANCISCO, July 9, 1878. To General SHERMAN -The following despatch was eceived from General Howard, dated Head of Birch

At Pilot Rock I formed junction with the troops

General Wheaton baving been ordered to meet me there with the force under Throckmorton. It being uncertain from conflicting renear the head of Butler Creek or nearer the Columbia crossing, I sent two excellent scouts columns, one under Throckmorton, consisting of two volunteers, which proceeded by the stage road directy to Butler Creek Post Office. The other column, talion under Colonel Bernard, and severally com-Winters, Parnell, Ward and Bomus, with about twenty of Roboins' scouts and a Galting gun. I accompanied Bernerd's column. We oceded some three miles toward the head when we met the two scouts, who reported the Indians in force on a beight about three miles from us. Bernard, taking the trot. loot hills, the least of which is longed by a canyon and over a mile in the ascent. The cavalry sped from hill to hill till in the vicinity of the enemy, strongly posted on a rocky crest. All the companies, except used during the ongagement. The advance was long several approaches in a handsome manner, not man falling out of the runks. THE BRIGHT TAKEN.

Missionary Ridge, still the troops, though encountered ing a severe fire that emptied some saddles and lied many horses, did not waver, but skirmished to the very top, the enemy shandoning his position and running to the next height in the roar, slightly higher, specially crowned with natural defences of lava rock. in twenty minutes the height was charged from ifferent sides and taken. PURSUIT OF PLYING INDIANS

Thence commenced a rapid pursuit of flying Indans, who abandoned their spare horses that were on the field, perhaps two hundred, mostly jaded and worthless; also provisions, ammunition and camp met tal. The nostiles struck for the thick pines which rest the Blue Ridge and again made a stand, ising the trees for defence; again the cavalry pressed them in front and on the flank, and in a few minutes ave miles further in the mountains The rough country and the great exhaustion of horses and mon THE KILLED AND WOUNDED

bably twenty horses killed. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is difficult to tell. Their women. hildren and best horses in drove were well out of the way before the pattle began, seemingly toward tne Grande Ronde. The flight is in that direction.

Captain Bernard is entitled to special credit for this engagement, as sudeed for the entire campaign, and his officers and men did as well as brave and true men only can do. Could you know the difficulties of McDOWELL, Major General

GENERAL HOWARD'S REPORT TO ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS-FIVE ENLISTED MEN WOUNDED AND TWENTY HORSES KILLED-A SEVERE FIGHT IN THE LIVA BIDS-THE INDIANS PUT TO FLIGHT. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. July 9 1878.

A despatch received at the Army Headquarters here from General Howard, dated at the Head of Birch Creek, July 8, says he found the Indians in force on the 5th near the head of Butler Creek. He advanced we columns, one under Major Throckmorton, of the Fourth artillery, consisting of two companies of artilother under Colonel Bernard, of the Pirst cavalry, consisting of seven companies of cavalry and twenty the latter column. Colonel Bernard's scouts no him of the vicinity of the heatiles, when the cavalry moved forward at a trot over three foot bills, each over a mile in ascent. The Indians were strongly posted on a rocky crest. One company was loft with the pack train.

The others deployed and advanced handsomely The ascent is described as steeper than that of Missiouary Ridge, but no man brok ranks, though several saddles were emptied and many horses killed. The enemy was driven from its position to another height in the rear of the greater elevation and crowned with natural defences of lava rocks. In twenty minutes this position was also stormed from different sides at once, and a rapid pursuit commenced of the flying Indians, who abandoned their horses, provisions, ammunition and camp material. PURSUED TO THE MOUNTAINS.

The hostiles made for a thick timber crowning Blue Ridge and made another stand, but wore again dis lodged and pushed lour or five miles turther into the mountains. The rough country and the great exhanstion of the men and borses caused a consation of the purauit for the day. PIVE MEN WOUNDED.

In this engagement five cultited men were wounded and about twenty herses killed. It is impossible to state the loss of the enemy. Their women and chilaren and best horses were moved before the fight began, apparently in the direction of Grande Ronde, and the hostiles fied in that direction. Officers and men behaved in the best possible manner throughout

NOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE PIGHT. The following despatch is from Umatilla, dated the

"A letter received from Pendleton, July 8, to Gov. ernor Chadwick, says: - General Howard attacked the Indians at Beasley's Mill. The hostiles number about four hundred. General Howard repulsed them three times and is still fighting. He captured from four hundred to five hundred head of stock together with provisions and amountarity.

J. B. REENY." with provisions and ammunition. Fifteen of the

FIFTY CHIEF MOSES INDIANS GOING TO JOIN THE HOSTILES.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 9, 1878. A Portland despatch, just received here from Wal-

Yesterday afternoon, just after the passage of the train from Walla Walla to this place, a mand of six y indians crossed the railroad about six mices from this place, all well armed. They professed great trendably for the whites, and claimed to be Chiel Mosen in amassent to aid in lighting the busyless. But lew people here believe their story, but think them some of Chief Moses' restiess spirits going to join the hostites. To night some five or six lamilies arrived from Lower Yakima, having been netified by Irlandiy In-

AGENT BOORKE, OF THE KLAMATTE (DREGON) AGENCY REPORTS ALL INDIANS LOYAL AND PEACE BLE -INDIAN GRIEVANCES.

Washington, July 10, 1878.

The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day ecoived a telegram from Agent Boorke, of the Klamatte (Oregon) agency, dated July 6, in which he

No Indians are off reservation without authority. All my Indians are loyal and peaceable and doing well. During the unnecessary excitement there may be six hundred hostiles in the field. There seems to be a determination on the part of many white people to have war here, cause or no cause.

The agent also states that the encroschments by white settlers upon the reservation and the grant by Congress of about twelve thousand seres of the road through the reservation without any com pensation to the Indians constitute grievances of

which they complain, but they nevertheless rema

AGENT RHINEHART'S REPORT -THE MALHEUR AGENCY INDIANS WITH THE HOSTILES-FOUR

SETTLERS KILLED. WASHINGTON, July 10, 1878. A despatch received at the fadian Office to-day from Agent Rhinehart reports as follows :-

Agent Rhinehart reports as follows:—

Canyon City, Oregon, July 8, 1878.

All the Indians belonging to the Matheur Agency are with the nostiles, except forer of Winnemusea's band now at Camp Medbernott, Nev. General Howard's scouts report one thousand nostiles sixty miles north of here, moving toward the Columbia River. Six hundred troops are four miles behind. The hostiles killed four settlers, wounded five and burned seven houses while passing twenty miles west of here a week age. Their grievances are seasif supplies, too made work, the appropriation of their laus by white settlers for hereing purposes and the grant by Congress for a military road of about six thousand acres, for which they have received in compensation.

The total number of the Keamath reservation In-

The total number of the Keamath reservation Indians, according to the department records, is 897,

REPORT OF AGENT BAGLEY OF THE SILETZ AGENCY-THE INDIANS PRACEABLY EM

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1878. Agent Bagley, of the Stietz agency, Oregon, in reply to a telegraphic inquiry of the 3d inst., reports to the Indian office under date of July 9 that there are 380 of his ladians off their reservation working for white settlers. Seven hundred remain. He adds:-I hold the Nastucca Indians here and sak that I may purchase for the indigent and those who are at work to the amount of \$500. I can keep the Indians peuco-bly employed. There are no Siletz Indians

The desired authority to purchase supplies was con musicated by telegraph to-day. The cause of th presence of the Nastuccas on this reservation and number of interesting details suggestive of the ciuses of some of the Indian difficulties in the Northwest are set forth in the following letter, which was also received from Agent Bagley to-day:-

went are set forth in the following letter, which was also received from Agout Bagley to-day:—

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY.

TOLEDO, Benton county, Oregon, June 21, 1878.

Hon. E. A. HOTT, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:—
Sir.—I desire respectfully to report that on Monday morning at an early hour Sam, Chief of the Nastuccus, of Salmon River, came to the agency and reported that one of his men had been shot and Killed by a white man, and that in turn one of his men, a brother to the one Killed, had shot and killed the white man. The Indian was much excited and seemed to fear an attack from the Irisuda of the white man. He said he had been to Grand Itomed Agency and informed Agent Sinnott before coming here. I proceeded with naste to the scone of the difficulty, arriving there on Thesday morning. Found Agent Sinnott at or Thesday morning. Found Agent Sinnott at or There are an an attack from the ludians and to the ground upon which the fight had occurred, making all possible inquiries concerning the affair, with the object of Jearning the cause and probably final termination, from which I obtained the following information, viz.—

First.—That the Dodson brothers were and had been trading and trafficing for two years past. From much prejudiced ageinst the Indians, though they were their nearest neighbors with whom they had been trading and trafficing for two years past. From the mother than the though the Indians were not human but brutes, and incapable of improvement, hence had ne rights in hand which organic to be respected, though he claimed to be a law abiding man, and would treat the Indians while he came the liminas whe had been guilty of murder. He was well armed and appropried to de et himself his brother though the samitted his brother commenced the combatt which required in his death. He had many friends whe would receive where the fight occurred and showed used he had been guilty of murder. He was well armed and propared to de et himself and intended to do se. He went win m. to the place toward them a

to return them Mesars. Dedson swore at him and threatened his life if he did not go away and he returned without them. Saturday morning Sam and two other Indians went across Saimen River to see Mesars. Dodson about remaining in their camps, as the Indians did not, nor had they at any time desired to fight. Knowing the leeinings of many whites to Orogon, and learing violence might be attempted, I deemed is prudent to bring the leaders near the agency, where I may prevent further trouble. When an effort is made to arrest them by legal process I will reader assistance to the effects making the attempt; but should mob violence be attempted I cannot restrain the Indians from defending themselves on their own soil. To subsist these Indians I must make some purchases not autherized by you but required by the exigency above shown. While these Indians are kept note they will be required to work for themselves, driving lumber we same to them down the river to be used in building their houses at Saimon River. In my telegram of this date I have requested you to order a survey of the north line of the reserve, and in relation to this matter would respectfully say that until we know positively where the territory of the reserve terminates and that of citizens begins it will be impossible to prevent collisions. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BAGLEY, United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT PATTEN, OF THE SHORHONE AND BANNOCK AGENCY-ASKS FOR PROTEC-TION AGAINST BUM DEALERS AND HORSE

James S. Patten, United States Indian Agent at the Shoahone and Bannock Agency, Wyoming, writes, under date of July 2, 1878, asking authority to increase the Indian police force on his reservation from rum dealers and berse and cattle thisves inhabiting the southern boundary of this reservation, and that there is a very strong suspicion of a regularly organ-ized band in that region carrying on illion traffic with ludians, trading them whiskey and other offensive articles or stealing a horse, as opportunity offers."

A MAIL CARRIER ATTACKED.

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., July 10, 1878. John Lee, the mail carrier between Camp Sheridar and this post, was fired at by Indians this noon af Dead Horse Creek, about twenty-three miles from here. One builet entered the mail sack and carried away the permisel of the saddle. Lee escaped un-

A MONTANA OUTRAGE.

The Independent has received a letter stating that A. L. Cuttle and John Wareham were found murdered at Cuttie's Ranch, at the hear of Dearborn River, on the 7th inst. The houses had been broken open and their contents carried off. A party of Indians and write borse thieves are supposed to nave perpetrated the outrage. Dearborn River is about fity miles north of this place.

PROBABLY FATAL EXPLOSION.

TRENTON, N. J., July 10, 1878. This morning an old man named Lovett entered the cellar of a grocery store in which he was employed, with a lighted candle in his hand. A body of gas generated from coal oil ignited, and an explosion followed, which blew the old man backward and burned him so seriously that he is now in a dying condition. The front window of the building was blown out and the building caught fire.

INDEBTED TO THE COUNTY.

Thomas Gardner, Treasurer of Kings county, yes terday opened proposals for a loan of \$450,000 to meet the indebterness of the county to the end of the cerrent year. Upon the autority of the Boare of Supervisors occasiones of indebtedness bearing ave per cent interest, which are to run armouths, were assued. On account of taxparers not making prompt payments the city owes the county the sum of 4824-440 St.